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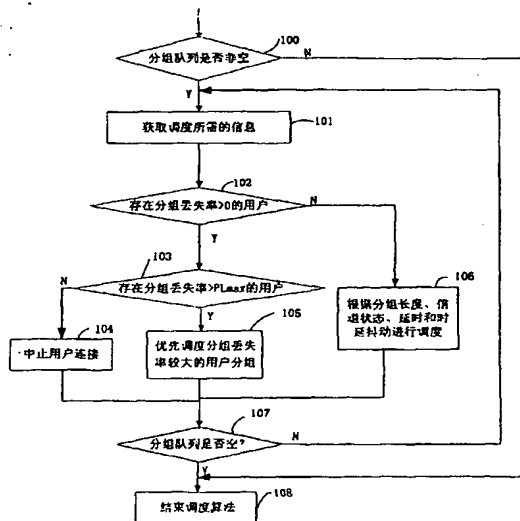
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(54) Title: A PACKET SCHEDULING METHOD FOR WIRELESS COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

(54) 发明名称: 一种无线通信系统的分组调度方法



- 100 WHETHER THE PACKET QUEUE IS EMPTY OR NOT?  
101 OBTAINING THE INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR SCHEDULING  
102 EXISTING THE USERS WHO THE PACKET LOSING RATES > 0  
103 EXISTING THE USERS WHO THE PACKET LOSING RATES > PLMAX  
104 TERMINATE SUEER'S CONNECTION  
105 SCHEDULING THE USERS WHO HAVE HIGHER PACKET LOSING RATES FIRESTLY  
106 MAKE A SCHEDULING ACCORDING TO THE LENGTH OF PACKET, THE CHANNEL CONDITIONS, DELAY AND DELAY VARIATION  
107 WHETHER THE PACKET QUEUE IS EMPTY OR NOT?  
108 END THE SCHEDULING ARITHMETIC

(57) Abstract: The present invention provides a packet scheduling method for wireless communication system, the user packet queues to be transmitted are divided into the user packet queues having packet losing and the user packet queues having no packet losing; For the user packet queues having packet losing, a user connection will be terminated if a real time packet losing rates of a user exceed a threshold for predetermined packet losing rates; And scheduling user packets according to the sizes of packet losing rates if a real time packet losing rates of a user do not exceed the threshold for predetermined packet losing rates; For the user packet queues having no packet losing, making a scheduling according to the length of packet, the channel conditions, delay, delay variation. In the case of existing packet losing within certain range, the packet losing rates will be decreased by means of scheduling the users who have higher packet losing rates firstly; And the user's communication quality will be increased by considering the requirements of packet services which are sensitive to the users of delay variation, and by restricting constant delay variation.

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(57) 摘要

本发明提供一种无线通信系统的分组调度方法，将待传输的用户分组队列分为存在分组丢失的用户分组队列和不存在分组丢失的用户分组队列；对于存在分组丢失的用户分组队列，如果用户的实时分组丢失率超过预定的分组丢失率门限值，则中止该用户的连接；如果用户的实时分组丢失率未超过门限值，则按照分组丢失率的大小对用户分组进行调度；对于不存在分组丢失的用户分组队列，根据分组长度、信道状态、延时、时延抖动进行调度。本发明在存在一定范围内分组丢失的情况下，通过优先调度分组丢失率高的用户，降低了分组丢失率；并且充分考虑时延抖动用户敏感的分组业务的要求，对保持恒定的时延抖动进行约束，提高了这些用户的通信质量。